

1. KOROTKEVICH, A.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wine and Wine Making - Analysis
7. Identifying red coloring substances in the vineyard and in wine. Vin.SSSR  
12 no.10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.



USSR

Chemical analysis of wine. A simple method for the determination of lactic acid in dry wines. A. M. Kozlov. *Sovetskoye Khimicheskoye Proizvodstvo*, 1985, No. 1, 4A, 1985. -- 10 2 ml wine and 5 ml distilled water and a few drops of indicator (for white wines phenolphthalein and for red ones phenol red) and titrate the acid with 0.1 N NaOH until titration 4 ml. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis (evap. to 1 ml) is calculated as follows:

1. The amount of lactic acid in the sample is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg)} = \frac{\text{Volume of NaOH (ml)} \times \text{Normality of NaOH (N)}}{10} \times 100$

2. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

3. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

4. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

5. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

6. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

7. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

8. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

9. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

10. The amount of lactic acid in the sample on a dry basis is calculated as follows:  $\text{Lactic acid (mg/dry)} = \frac{\text{Lactic acid (mg)}}{\text{Dry weight (g)}}$

KOROTKEVICH, A. V.

An accelerated method for the determination of tartaric acid in raw materials containing tartaric acid. A. V. Korotkevich and L. M. Bekrova. *Sadokhodna, Vses. Khim. i Vsesel's. Molodets* 10, No. 2, 45 (1955). --Add 0 g. of a raw material contg. tartaric acid (I) into a 200-200 ml. beaker followed by the addn. of 40 ml. 10%  $K_2CO_3$  and boil the mixt. for 12 min. with continuous stirring. After chilling, transfer the reaction mixt. into a 100-ml. volumetric flask with distd. water, fill to the mark, and filter. Pipet three 10-ml. samples into 50-ml. Erlenmeyer flasks, add to each sample 0.5 ml. concd.  $AcOH$ , 20 ml. 50-50% alc., and 0.5 g. powd.  $KCl$ , and let the mixt. stand in a cold place for 2-3 hrs. Collect the ppt. of  $K$  bitartrate (II) on a quant. filter paper, (or by centrifugation) wash the residue and the filter 4 times with 10 ml. satd.  $KCl$ , dissolve the residue in 50 ml. hot distd. water, bring the soln. nearly to a boil, and titrate while hot with 0.1N  $NaOH$  with phenolphthalein as indicator. When the amt. of I in the raw material being analyzed is lower than 25% repeat the data by condensing the 10-ml. sample to 3 ml. before the addn. of  $AcOH$ , alc., and  $KCl$ , resp. Since 1 ml. 0.1N  $NaOH$  in the case of II is equiv. to 0.015 g. of I, it follows that the percent of I (X) in the material analyzed is equal to  $X = (0.15 \times 100A)/0 = 2.6A$ , where A = the amt. of the 0.1N  $NaOH$  soln. used up for the titration of the 10-ml. sample soln. E. Wierbicki

KOROTKEVICH, A.V.; RYKOVA, L.I.; LOBANOV, N.I., kand.khim.nauk,  
spetsred.; KUKLEVA, Z., red.; POLONSKIY, S., tekhn.red.

[Manual on wine chemistry] *Rukovodstvo po khimii vina. Pod  
obshchei red. L.I.Rykovi. Kishinev, Gos.izd-vo Moldavii  
"Karta Moldoveniaste," 1960. 393 p. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Wine and wine making--Analysis)*

VULIKH, A.I.; KOROTKEVICH, B.I.

Preparation of pure fluorides with the use of sodium fluosilicate as  
a source of fluorine. Prom.khim. reak. i osobo chist.veshch. no.2:38--  
45 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP5012973

UR/0078/65/010/005/1225/1228  
541.123.62:546.135

AUTHOR: Kirgintsev, A. N.; Kashina, N. I.; Vulikh, A. I.; Korotkevich, B. I.

TITLE: Ternary aqueous systems consisting of potassium, rubidium and cesium chlorates at 25°C

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 1225-1228

TOPIC TAGS: potassium chlorate, rubidium chlorate, cesium chlorate

ABSTRACT: The solubility of  $KClO_3$ - $CsClO_3$ - $H_2O$ ,  $KClO_3$ - $RbClO_3$ - $H_2O$ , and  $RbClO_3$ - $CsClO_3$ - $H_2O$  ternary systems at 25°C is studied (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The selective gravimetric method for analyzing potassium, cesium and rubidium systems is discussed. The method of isothermal desupersaturation was used to study the solubility. In the first system, no solid solutions were formed between potassium chlorate and cesium chlorate, and only the liquid phase was analyzed. In the second system, the solid and liquid phases were analyzed. In the third system, no solid solutions were formed between potassium chlorate and rubidium chlorate. In the third system, the solid and liquid phases were also analyzed; rubidium chlorate and cesium chlorate

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I. 63568-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012973

form a continuous series of solid solutions. The authors calculated the activity coefficients for  $\text{RbClO}_3\text{-CsClO}_3$  solid solutions, using P. Schmelting's formula

$$\lg \gamma_2 = - \int_0^{x_1} x_1 d \lg D_{11}; \quad \int \lg \gamma_1 = - \int_0^{x_2} x_2 d \lg D_{22}.$$

where

$$D_{11} = \frac{x_2 y_1}{y_2 x_1}; \quad D_{22} = \frac{x_1 y_2}{y_1 x_2}.$$

The effect of composition on the logarithm of the activity coefficient is adequately described by equations from the theory of regular solutions

$$\ln \gamma_1 = 1.79 x_2^2; \quad \ln \gamma_2 = 1.79 x_1^2.$$

The constant coefficient in these equations (1.79) is close to 2. In accordance with this, this means that  $\text{RbClO}_3\text{-CsClO}_3$  solid solutions are close to phase separation. The art. has: 2 figures, 7 tables, and 7 formulas.



AP5012973

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk  
Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences,

EXMITTEE 04Dec63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC

REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

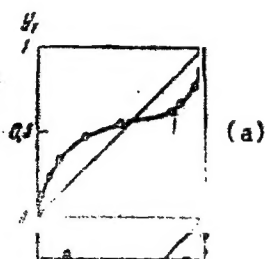
Card 3/4

L 63568-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012973

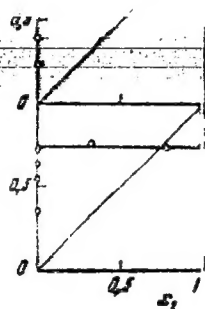
ENCLOSURE: 01

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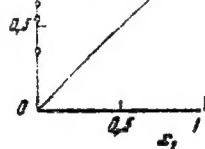


(a)

Fig. 1. Solubility diagrams in the system  $\text{RbClO}_3\text{-CsClO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  (a);  $\text{KClO}_3\text{-RbClO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  (b);  $\text{KClO}_3\text{-CsClO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  (c).



(b)



(c)

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S/133/63/000/004/005/011  
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Meandrov, L. V., Golovanenko, S. A., Bykov, A. A., Myagkov, A. P.,  
Korotkevich, B. M., Borisov, A. N., Kossovskiy, L. D., Gindin, A. Sh.

TITLE: Experimental rolling of bimetal sheets

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 343 - 346

TEXT: Tests were carried out at the Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant) with the participation of N. P. Shchukin, V. D. Nikitin, S. A. Zuyev, V. P. Nikitin, N. N. Danilovich, N. V. Zerchaninov, V. V. Shturts, V. A. Ustimenko, V. V. Silant'yev, to establish the technology of bi-metal sheet production. Symmetric (4-layer, 150 - 220 mm thick) and asymmetrical (3-layer, 135 mm thick) sheets were produced. The nickel coating was applied in some tests by the standard electrolytic method, in some tests, however, a new process was employed with a special apparatus, involving the melting of a 1.5-mm diameter nickel wire, which was thereupon applied to the sheet surface by pulverization. Prior to this the surface to be coated was shot-blasted. A 600 x 1,750 mm sheet could be coated by this process with a 40  $\mu$  thick nickel layer

Card 1/2

ANDREYUK, L.V.; RANNEV, G.G.; KOROTKEVICH, B.M.; NOVIKOV, M.N.;  
DOLZHENKOV, F.Ye.

New developments in research. Stal' 24 no.8:730 Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

GARMONOV, I.V., otv.red.; ~~KOROTKEVICH~~, B.S., otv.red.; ZONIS, S.A.,  
red.; SHUR, Ye.I., red.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Synthesis of monomers for the production of synthetic rubber]  
Sintez monomerov dlia proizvodstva sinteticheskogo kauchuka.  
Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 250 p.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteti-  
cheskogo kauchuka.  
(Rubber, Synthetic)

KOROTKEVICH, B.S.; SHENDRIK, M.N.; BOGDANOVA, O.K.; SHCHEGLOVA, A.P.;  
VINOGRADOVA, N.P.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene. Khim.prom. no.4:243-248  
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Benzene)

(Dehydrogenation)

S/063/61/006/001/002/005  
A051/A129

AUTHOR: Korotkevich, B. S.

TITLE: The development of synthetic rubber production

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Vsesoyuznogo Khimicheskogo Obshchestva im. D. I. Mendeleeva, v. 6, no. 1, 1961, 69-74

TEXT: The author summarizes the problems facing the synthetic rubber industry in the Soviet Union during the current 1959 - 1965 Seven-Year Plan. The sodium butadiene rubber production should be discontinued and replaced by the production of polydivinyl rubber of regular structure. Polyisoprene rubber is to be produced in various plants. Emphasis is placed on the need to develop the production of monomers. The Giprokauchuk in designing new plants is concentrating on: 1) increasing the plant output, 2) increasing the output of individual units, 3) applying new, more complex technological processes, 4) automating the processes, 5) cooperating with related plants, 6) rational solution of general plans, 7) compact arrangement of production equipment, 8) placing the equipment outside the buildings. Isoprene monomer will be produced from formaldehyde and isobutylene in some plants and by de-

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The development of synthetic rubber production

S/063/61/006/001/002/005  
A051/A129

hydration of isopentane in others. It is shown that the pentane method of isoprene production shows the greatest promise. The separation and the packing of the polyisoprene rubber is another problem. It is up to the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine-Building) to organize and lead the main operations in developing new types of equipment for the production of isoprene rubber. The Soviet Union has realized the two-stage production of divinyl from butane on an industrial scale, the first stage being the dehydration of normal butane to butylenes and the second the dehydration of butylenes to divinyl. Projects of three different plants for this production have been designed by Giprokeauchuk. In order to further improve the technical and economical indices of divinyl production from butane, the following measures should be undertaken: 1) perfection of the two-stage process; 2) organization of the single-stage process (i.e., the direct dehydration of butane to butadiene). Experimental work and designing of the equipment are being carried out in these two respects. The most promising method for the production of butadiene is thought to be the single-stage dehydration of butane under vacuum. In order to realize the single-stage process it is important for the

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The development of synthetic rubber production

S/063/61/006/001/002/005  
A051/A129

showed that these units are practical at a production capacity of over 20 t/hr of pyrolysis material per unit. The Giprokauchuk is developing a unit with an hourly output of 60 thousand  $\text{m}^3$  of gas and the Giprogastopprom a unit with 30 thousand  $\text{m}^3$  of gas. Emphasis is placed on the need for designing the following effective machines and apparatus: 1) high-economy turbo-compressors for compressing hydrocarbon gases to a pressure of 20 - 40 atm, 2) a detander for expanding the hydrogen methane fraction in high thermal drops, 3) boiler-utilizers for using the heat of the pyrogas, 4) a continuous pyrolysis unit of high output, 5) heat-exchange apparatus for condensing steam-gas mixtures, 6) plates for precise rectification, 7) pumps without stuffing boxes for pumping the compressed hydrocarbon gases. The following problems must be dealt with: 1) removal of acetylene compounds from the pyrogas, the ethylene and propylene fractions, 2) development of the industrial production of drying agents for the pyrogas and the ethylene and propylene fractions, 3) a study of the phase equilibria in the systems: ethylene-ethane (1 - 30 atm), propylene-propane (1 - 25 atm), hydrogen-methane-ethylene (20 - 40 atm), methane-ethylene (1 - 40 atm), 4) development of analyzers for the analysis of admixtures in commercial ethylene and propylene fractions of high purity. There are 5 tables.

Card 4/4

KOROTKEVICH, G.

Radio in Rumania. Radio no.12:18 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)  
(Rumania--Radio) (Radio--Rumania)

USSR/Miscellaneous - Bibliography

Card : 1/1 Pub. 89 - 24/24

Authors : Korotkevich, G.

Title : A book exposing the warmongers' propaganda

Periodical : Radio 6, 63, June 1954

Abstract : A Russian translation of an English book entitled "The USA in 1953", written by an English journalist Dereck Carten, is reviewed (The translation was published by the Soviet Publishing House for Foreign Literature, Moscow, 1953). The book is critical of the American way of life, and passages from this book are quoted at length.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

Korotkevich, G.

BR

107-57-7-56/56

AUTHOR: Korotkevich, G.

TITLE: Agents Provocateurs and Slanderers Working  
(Provokatory i klevetniki za rabotoy)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 7, pp 63-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A booklet "Subversive Propaganda Centers of the US in Europe"

(Podryvnyye propagandistskiye tsentry SShA v Yevrope) by G. Gurkov and Ya. Shavrov, "Znaniye" Publishing House, Moscow, 1957, is reviewed in the article. The booklet is welcomed and highly praised. It criticizes the work of the "Voice of America", "Radio Free Europe", "Liberation", and RIAS. The work is labeled as a "nefarious slander of the countries of socialist camp". "White", "gray", and "black" types of the American radio propaganda, which is "against socialism, against peace and democracy", are discussed. Lewis Galantier is mentioned as a political consultant, and Harlow Curtis and Cecil Morgan are mentioned as supporters of the "Free Europe" radio. Soviet escapees and their stories are described as "inventions". German uprising of June 17, 1953, and Hungarian uprising of 1956 are partly blamed on the work of RIAS and the "Free Europe".

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV/107-58-10-54/55

AUTHOR: Korotkevich, G.

TITLE: Goebbels' Successors and Heirs (Nasledniki i preyemniki  
Gebbel'sa)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 10, p 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the book "Tri tsveta a mast' odna" (Three  
Colors of the same Suit) by P. Bunyakov and V. Komolov, pub-  
lished by the Gospolitizdat in Moscow. This book is an em-  
bittered attack on Western radio propaganda. The title is  
derived from the classification of psychological propaganda  
into "white", "grey", and "black".

Card 1/1

KOROTKEVICH, G.A.

Manufacturing technology of the B-528a semiupholstered  
armchair. Der.prom. 10 no.10:23 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Chairs)

KOROTKEVICH, G.G.

MOV

WELCHMAN, V.A., SHEVCHANKO T.Z., KUZEMA, A.Y., KOROTKEVICH, G.G.

"Fishing in the Kolkhoz "Tretiy Vyrishalnyi," Rybne hospodarstvo  
kolhospu "Tretiy Vyrshal'nyi; K.-Kh., Dyerzh. vyd-vo kolh. i radh.  
lyt-ri, 1939 p 19

G.C.  
KOROTKEVICH, ~~IL. H.~~

Fisheries - Ukraine

For the development of the fishing industry, Visnyk AN URSR 23, No. 3, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.



KOROTKEVICH, G.

Collective Farms

Fish raising, a highly profitable branch of the collective farm. Kolkh. proizv. 12 No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Uncl.

2

- [illegible]

KOROTKEVICH, G.G.

Breeding carp in commercial ponds in Northern Polesye (Ukrainian  
S.S.R.). Visnyk AN URSS 26 no.10:37-41 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(Polesye---Carp)

MOVCHA, V.A.; KOROTKEVICH, G.G.

Steppe ponds of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and their utilization in fish  
culture. Trudy Inst.gidrobiol. AN URSR no.32:100-124 '55.(MLRA 9:9)  
(Ukraine--Fish culture)

KOROTKEVICH, G.G.

KOROTKEVICH, G.G.; VAYNSHTEYN, A.S.

At the Hydrobiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences  
of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Visnyk AN URSR 28 no.5:67-69  
My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(Ukraine--Fresh-water biology)

KOROTKEVICH, G. G.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "Some problems of improving the product qualities of the pond carp in its breeding". Kiev, 1958. 23 pp (Min Agric Ukr SSR, Ukr Acad Agric Sci), 150 copies (KL, No 10, 1959, 127)

KOROTKEVICH, G.G. [Keretkevych, H.H.]

Trend in breeding pond carp. Visnyk AN URSS 30 no. 4:67-70 Ap '59.  
(MIRA 12:6)

(Carp)

SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.D., red.; KULICHEV, A.F., red.; KOROTKEVICH, G.G.,  
red.

[Fashion trends for 1962-1963] Napravlenie mody na 1962-  
1963 gody. Moskva, 1962. 44 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut assortimenta izdeliy legkoy pro-  
myshlennosti i kul'tury odezhdy.  
(Clothing and dress)



ACCESSION NR: AP4044827

8/0280/64/000/004/0081/0090

AUTHOR: Gal'perin, M. V. (Moscow); Korotkevich, G. I. (Moscow); Minsker, I. N. (Moscow); Rybasov, V. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Solving nonlinear mathematical programming problems having one or more extrema on analog computers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1964, 81-90

TOPIC TAGS: computer programming, analog computer, nonlinear programming, mathematical programming, Pyne gradient method

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss Pyne's gradient method for analog computer solution of linear and convex programming problems from the standpoints of accuracy, speed and controllability. A monotonous convex function is considered, using a piecewise linear approximation, and an expression is derived for the time to solve a one-extremum programming problem using Pyne's method; the errors in the solution are also investigated. Using broad-band transistor amplifiers with a 100 ns time constant and 8-blocks having a 50 ns risetime, a linear or quadratic problem can be solved in less than 10  $\mu$ sec. Methods are next considered for reducing multiple-extremum problems to a finite set of one-extremum problems suitable for determinate solution (in contrast to the Monte Carlo approach). The block-diagram for solving the multiple extremum problem

Card 1/2

TOP(CT/ASD(a)-2/RTTU/... Po-h/Pq-h/Pg-h/Pac-2/Pu-h/Pk-h/P...  
S/0103/64/025/011/1566/1571

ACCESSION NR: AP5000149

AUTHOR: Korotkevich, G. I. (Moscow); Ordanovich, A. Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Iteration method of selecting control actions for bringing a plant into a specified state during a specified time

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 1566-1571

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: An iteration algorithm for solving the problem formulated in the title is developed, for a wide class of nonlinear systems. Control actions are selected by expanding their expressions into known functions and by finding the expansion coefficients through minimization of a certain functional. The method permits varying the parameters one after another, which simplifies practical procedures and is the only possible technique for handling complex problems.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000149

2

The algorithm is illustrated by an example of rapidly bringing a gyro compass to the meridian; an electronic simulator with some auxiliary devices is used. The system is brought to the origin of coordinates by a step force  $q(t)$  by the time moment  $T$ , the force is switched at  $t = T/2$ ; force steps  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  are sought. The process of finding a solution in the parameter space is shown; the system stability is explored; crudity of the system with respect to variations of the parameters of the iteration device is established. In conclusion, the authors thank Ya. N. Roytenberg for suggestion of the topic, and I. P. Chernov for his assistance in the work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 22 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, DP NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Suffossion karst sinks. Nauch. bnl. Len. un. no.22:29-31 '49. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Geologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.  
(Ural Mountains--Karst)

KOROTKEVICH, G. V.

"Protection of Surface Engineering Installations of Salt Mines From Karst Deformations," Tr. Vses. N. -i. in-ta solyanoy prom-sti, No 1, 32-38, 1954

The author indicates practical (negative) significance of the fact that, as a result of the pumping out of water from salt mines, there develop in the salt karst hollows and channels leading to the formation of funnels and craters and of sags in the surface of the earth. He notes the necessity for the presence of three factors for the process of karst formation: (1) dissolvable rocks; (2) movement of water; and (3) dissolving capacity (aggressiveness) of the water. Heretofore, the struggle against karst formation has been directed against the second factor.

RZhGeol, No 1, 1955

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

New method for protecting salt mines from karst formations [with  
summary in English]. Vest. LGU 12 no.24:80-93 '57. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Salt mines and mining) (Karst)

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Marked anomaly in the conditions of the "Gor'kiy Erik" stream at  
Baskunchak Lake [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.6:141-144  
'58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Caspian Depression--Rivers)  
(Baskunchak, Lake)

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Karst in the "Krasnaya Shapochka" North Ural bauxite deposit and  
the formation of subsurface karst. Vest. LGU 14 no.24:55-68 '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

(Ural Mountains--Karst)



KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Some characteristics of the development of salt karst. Dokl. AN SSSR  
136 no.1:187-190 Ja '61. (MIFA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.  
Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Karst) (Salt deposits)

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Some karst forms of the Solotvino rock salt deposit. Nov.kar.i  
spel. no.2:57-59 '61. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Transcarpathia--Karst)

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Method of conservation of underground waters in the development  
of mineral resources. Vest. LGU 18 no.12:32-43 '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Mine drainage)

KOROTKEVICH, G.V.

Dynamics of the karst formation in halite deposits of "dry"  
salt lakes. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.4:866-869 Ag '64  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.  
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

ACCESSION NO. AT4049253

S/0000/64/000/000/0113/0154

AUTHOR: Korotkevich, G. V.

12  
P+1

1117  
...ility of the use of air for decreasing the water permeability of  
... (soilmatage)

SOURCE: Leningrad, Universitet, Geologicheskii fakul'tet, Gruntovedeniye i  
inzhenernaya geologiya (Soil science and engineering geology), sbornik statiy.  
... Leningr. univ. 1964, 139-154.

...ology, soil science, soil, ...  
...ility

The author describes a new method whose use in certain cases makes it  
possible to decrease the influx of water into mine workings, artificially de-  
crease the water permeability of soil and rocks. The name given to the method  
is ... (soilmatage). The method, its theoretical basis and variants of ap-  
plication are described in detail. The method involves introduction of air into  
... to decrease permeability ...  
... pores and capillaries by air pushing. The method has never  
been used in practice and the article itself is published for discussion

ACCESSION NR: AT4049253

purposes. The principle involved is essentially as follows: If air particles are injected into a water-bearing horizon a three-phase system will appear: solid matter - liquid - gas. Surface tension develops at the discontinuities. The surface tension of gas bubbles introduced into the pores and capillaries gives the system a stability similar to small air-filled rubber spheres. As the bubbles move through the variable cross section of the capillaries they will be deformed and may cause a resistance to the movement of water. The surface tension of the water - gas interface will be dependent on the mineral composition of the rock and will increase with an increase of its mineralization. The degree of blockage of filtration will be dependent on the size of the pores, their shape and the variability of their size, the angularity of the rock grains, strength of the gas bubbles, hydrophobic properties of minerals and other characteristics of the solid matter and liquid. Orig. art. has 10 figures.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

ENCL: 2

15 APR 1986

NO REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 002

Card 212

Korotkevich, Georgiy Yakovlevich

SP  
.R92:76

Burzhuažno-Pomeshchich'ya Vengriya (1918-1944 gg) vzniknoveniye i Razvitiye stroya Narodnoy Demokratii v vengrii  
(Bourgeois ownership of Hungary (1918-1944) origin and Development of the system of People's Democracy in Hungary)

Moskva, 1955.

62 P.

At head of title: Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza, Vysshaya Partiy'naya Shkola.

YUMASHEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KOROTKEVICH, G.Ya., red.; NAUMOV,  
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Socialist reorganization of agriculture in the U.S.S.R.  
and the people's democracies] Sotsialisticheskoe preo-  
brazovanie sel'skogo khoziaistva v SSSR i stranakh narod-  
noi demokratii; uchebnyi material. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i  
AON pri TsK KPSS, 1962. 106 p. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Agriculture)



KOROTKEVICH, G.Ye., inzhener.

Calculating construction elements for buildings and structures to be  
built in mining regions. Stroi. prom. 35 no.5:32-35 My '57.  
(Foundations) (Soil mechanics) (MIRA 10:6)

1. KOROTKEVICH, L.S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Far East - Hepaticae
7. Some new data on the hepatic flora of the Far East, Bot. mat.Otd.spor.rast. 8:  
188-196 D '52.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

KOROTKEVICH, L.S.

Helotium Schimperii Naw. spores in peat. Bot.shur. 39 no.4:591-594  
Jl-Ag '54. (MLBA 7:10)

(Spores, Fossil) (Peat)

KOROTKEVICH, L.S.

*Ptilidium californicum* (Aust.) Underw. et Cook in the flora of  
liverworts of the U.S.S.R. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 16:173-178  
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

KOROTKEVICH, M. A.

Udel'nyi ves gruzooborata g. Moskvy v obshejem truzooborote SSSR. [The specific volume of Moscow freight turnover in the general freight turnover of the U.A.A.R.]. (Zhel-dor. delo, 1927, no. 12, p. 11-13).

DLC: TF4. Z5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

BREUSOV, O.N.; KOROTKEVICH, M.N.; ODINTSOVA, V.G.; TSIBULEVSKAYA, K.A.; DRUZ', N.  
A.

Preparation of germanium sulfides of reactive grade. Prom.khim.reak. i  
osobo chist.veshch. no.2:49-53 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KCROTKEVICH, M. S.

"Differences in the Shape and Location of the Corpus Striatum."  
Cand Med Sci, Leningrad Sci Res Psychoneurological Inst, Military  
Acad, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

KOROTKEVICH, M.S.

Connection of subcortical nuclei with the cerebral cortex in man.  
Zh. nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 53 no.9:689-691 Sept 1953. (CML 25:4)

1. Scientific-Research Psychoneurology Institute imeni V. M. Bekhterev  
and Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy of Military  
Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.



MASHANSKIY, F.I.; RAZDOL'SKIY, I.Ya.; KOROTKEVICH, M.S.; TERPUGOV, Ye.A.

Modern diagnosis and treatment of brain tumors. Trudy Gos. nauch.-  
issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:367-375 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy  
institut imeni V.M. Bekhtereva.  
(BRAIN-TUMORS)

KOROTKEVICH, M.S.

Methodology of the percutaneous puncture of the common carotid  
artery in angiography. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst.  
31:169-175 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS		3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS	
KOROTKEVICH N. N.			
F			
5761. INVESTIGATION OF VISCOSITY OF BITUMENS. Korotkevich, N. N. (symp. visc. liquids and colloids, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. 1941, 1, 457-462; J. Inst. Petrol. 1945, 31, 374A.) Experiments were performed with two petroleum bitumens and one naturally occurring material. The usual characteristics of these materials are given, the penetractions (25°C.) were in the range 43-369. Viscosity was measured in a Volarevich rotating cylinder viscometer, electrically heated with an accuracy of $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$ . The viscometer was calibrated with castor oil at 20°C. Determinations of viscosity were made in the temperature interval 40-100°C., yielding values from 21,210 to 25 poises. The materials examined, particularly the petroleum bitumens, had very steep viscosity temperature curves. At the lower temperatures there is a departure from linear relationship between the loading on the cylinder and its speed of rotation, thus indicating that anomalous viscosity effects are occurring in this region.			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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RECORD #		RECORD #	
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CA KOROTKEVICH, NN

20

The viscosity of bitumens. N. N. Korotkevich (Road Research Inst., Ministry of Home Affairs, U.S.S.R.). *Petroleum* (London) 13, 63-5 (1980).---A rotating-cylinder viscometer of the Volarevich design (*Repts. Polygraph. Inst. Ogo.* (U.S.S.R.) 1987, No. 5, 270); *C.A.* 29, 4967; 60, 6906; 61, 2232a) was equipped with elec. heating and temp. control and used in detg.  $\eta$  of asphaltic road bitumens. Phys. characteristics and  $\eta$  at intervals from 40 to 100° are given for 2 bitumens from Baku petroleum and a natural Shugurovsk bitumen. The change of  $\eta$  with temp. is very sharp, particularly in the range of 40-60°. Anomalous  $\eta$  effects were found in the plastic-viscous state, but the bitumens had the properties of a Newtonian fluid when in the fluid state. W. I. Barnet

KOROTKEVICH, N.S., kand.med.nauk

Significance of the anatomical structure of the circle of Willis  
in the blood supply of the human brain. Sbor. nauch. trud.  
GIDUV no. 14:94-98 '58. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii Gosudarstvennogo instituta  
dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. kafedroy prof. A.P.  
Nadein).

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

ABRAKOV, L.V., kand. med. nauk; BLINOV, N.I., prof.; GADZHIYEV, S.A.,  
prof.; GODUNOV, S.F., prof.; ZVORYKIN, I.A., prof.; ZEBOL'D,  
A.N., prof.; KOROTKEVICH, N.S., dots.; MARLEY, Ye.F.; MASLOV,  
S.I., kand. med. nauk; NADEIN, A.P., prof.; POSTNIKOV, B.M.,  
prof.; ROZOV, V.I., prof.[deceased]; UGRYUMOV, V.M., prof.;  
KHROMOV, B.M., prof.; UDERMAN, Nikolay Il'ich, red.; KHARASH,  
G.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on surgical interventions for surgeons of rural sec-  
tional and district hospitals] Rukovodstvo po operativnym vme-  
shatel'stvam dlia khirurgov sel'skikh uchastkovykh i raionnykh  
bol'nits. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Medgis, 1963. 390 p.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(SURGERY—HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

KOROTKEVICH, O. L.

15-1957-3-2762

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,  
p 34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korotkevich, O. L.

TITLE: Fauna of the Late Tripolye Settlement of Sandrak (Fauna  
pozdntripol'skogo poseleniya Sandraki)

PERIODICAL: Zbirnik prats' zool. muzeyu UkrSR, 1956, Nr 27, pp 130-  
143

ABSTRACT: The author describes the fauna from an excavation at the  
Late Tripolye settlement of Sandrak in the Khmel'nitskiy  
rayon of the Vinnitskaya oblast'. The site is on the  
right bank of the Yuzhnyy Bug River (on the second ter-  
race above the flood-plain). In all, more than 1500  
bones and fragments were collected here. They belong  
to domestic animals (ox, pig, horse, dog, and goat or  
sheep) and to wild animal (aurochs, elk, red deer, roe  
deer, wild boar, bear, fox, badger, both rock and wood  
marten, beaver, hare, hamster, and moles). Also dis-  
covered were two species of birds (capercaillie and

Card 1/2

15-1957-3-2762

Fauna of the Late Tripolye Settlement of Sandrak (Cont.)

black grouse), three species of fish (carp, sheatfish, and pike), toads, and stream tortoises. This faunal assemblage indicates a forest-steppe landscape and a dominance of hunting in man's economy. It also indicates that a great change has occurred in the fauna of the region since Late Tripolye time.

Card 2/2

I. K. I.



KOROTKEVICH, C.S.

Materials on littoral diatoms of the Barents Sea [with summary in  
English], Vest. IOU 12 no.9:16-32 '57. (MLBA 10:8)  
(Barents Sea--Diatoms)

KOROTKEVICH, O.S. Can Biol Sci -- (diss) "Diatomic Flora of the  
Littoral of the Barents Sea (<sup>Gulf</sup> ~~of the Gulf~~ of Dal'ne-Zelenetskaya,  
Yarnyshnaya, Pechenga). Len, 1958. 18 <sup>pp</sup> ~~pages~~ (Len Order of Lenin  
State Univ im A.A. Zhdanov). 100 copies (KL 10-58, 120).

- 18 -

KOROTKEVICH, O.S.

Recent data on littoral diatoms of the Barents Sea. Bot. mat.

Otd.spor.rast. 12:88-98 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Barents Sea--Diatoms)

VASILENKO, P.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOROTKEVICH, P.S., aspirant

Effect of the form of the lateral profile of the cutting parts  
and the traveling speeding on their traction resistance. Trakt.  
i sel'khoz mash. no.8:25-27 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

KOROTKEVICH, V.A.

Effect of speed on the normal specific pressures on the  
surfaces of the shares and moldboards of a plow. Trakt. i  
sel'khoz mash. no. 11:30-31 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KOROTKEVICH, S., delegat XII s"yezda profsoyuzov SSSR

Life demands it. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.3:21-22 Mr  
'59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Elektrostal'skogo zavoda tyazhelogo  
mashinostroyeniya.  
(Insurance, Social)

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; VASIL'YEVA, T.V.; KOROTKEVICH, S.Kh.

Telomerization of organocyclosiloxanes with titanium tetrachloride.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2311-2314 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.  
(Silicon organic compounds) (Titanium chlorides)

S/079/62/032/007/006/007  
1032/12325

AUTHORS: Andriyanov, K. A., Vasil'yeva, T. V. and Korotkevich, S. Kh.

TITLE: Reactions of telomerisation of organic cyclosiloxanes with titanium tetrachloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2311-2314

TEXT: The reaction of octa-methyl-cyclo-tetra-siloxane with titanium tetrachloride was studied with the aim of elucidating whether the products of the reaction would include, besides  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\omega$ -trichloro-titanoxy-octa-methyl-tetra-siloxane, also other telomers. It was found that when octa-methyl-cyclo-tetrasiloxane was made to react with  $\text{TiCl}_4$ , at molar ratio 2:1, two compounds were obtained:  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\omega$ -trichloro-titanoxy-octa-methyl-tetra-siloxane; and a higher telomer, the analysis of which corresponded to the formula  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_8\text{Si}_8\text{TiCl}_4$ . The yields were 42.4% and 8.51% respectively. The higher telomer is a yellow liquid sensitive to humidity. It could be distilled only under high vacuum at 133-135°C. It is considered to be bis-(chloro-octa-methyl-tetra-siloxane)-dichloro-titanium. The reaction of  $\text{TiCl}_4$  and tri-methyl-tri-phenyl-cyclo-trisiloxane did not result in the formation of a telomer. Usually poly-titano-methyl-phenyl-siloxane polymer was obtained. At a higher temperature, at 170°C a polymer corresponding to the formula  $\text{C}_{63}\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_{10.5}\text{Si}_9\text{TiCl}_4$  was formed. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskii institut tonkoi khimicheskoi tekhnologii (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

Card 1/1



*KOROTKEVICH, T.P.*

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Liver.

R-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1957, 70875

Author : Korotkevich, T.P.

Inst :

Title : Antitoxic Function of Liver in Tyrotoxis and Its Clinical Significance.

Orig Pub : Zdravookhr. Byelorosii, 1956, No 12, 28-30

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 34 -

KOROTKEVICH, V.D.

Palynological characteristics of marine Jurassic and Lower  
Cretaceous sediments revealed by the boreholes in the Tyumyati  
and Ulakhan-Yuryakh areas (Lena-Olenek region). Sbor. st. po  
paleont. i biostrat. no. 32:24-36 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KOROTKEVICH, V.I.

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9684

Author : Korotkevich, V.I.

Inst : ~~USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Virology, Moscow~~

Title : Significance of Neuro-Receptor Zones in Rabies and the Creation of Antirabies Immunity in Experimental Animals.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Osnovy immuniteta, M., 1956, 107-117

Abstract : Mice were infected hypodermically in different receptor zones by a 10% brain suspension, containing a fixed rabies virus (500 DIm). The most effective proved to be an infection in the pad surface of the anterior extremity (death of all animals). The majority of mice died also upon infection of the tail and inner surface of the hip. The lowest rate of disease was among animals infected in the spine, forehead region, and buttocks. The author suggests infection of the anterior extremity as a method for testing resistance of mice immunized by

Card 1/2

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9684

antirabies vaccine. In hypodermic rabbit immunization by Fermi vaccine in different receptor zones, the animals frequently experienced a shock reaction ending in death. The greatest number of reactions were noted when the vaccine was introduced into the pad surface of the anterior extremity. Resistance of surviving rabbits to a brain infection by a fixed rabies virus also differed. The most resistant were animals immunized in the anterior extremity. An increased resistance was noted as the vaccine dosage was increased. When vaccine was introduced consecutively into different receptor zones of the same animal, a diminished number of shock reactions was observed and an increased resistance to the subsequent infection by a fixed virus.

Card 2/2

ZIBITSKER, D.Ye.; KOROTKEVICH, V.I.

Determination of the immunogenicity of antirabies vaccine in planter  
infection of immunized mice. Nauch. osn. proizv. bakt. prep. 10-20-  
23 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

VOTYAKOV, V.I.; ZIBITSKER, D.Ye.; LEVIN, M.Sh.; KOROTKEVICH, V.I.; BELOUSOVA,  
V.K.; TERESHONOK, N.G.

The technic of manufacturing dried phenolized antirabies vaccine.  
Vop.virus. 3 no.1:49-50 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny,  
Minsk.

(RABIES, prevention & control  
dried phenolized vaccine, prep. technic (Rus)

KOROBKO, M.I.; STREL'CHENKO, A.G.; KOROTKEVICH, V.N.; KOZLYUK, V.I.;  
TYSHKO, A.I.; ARTYNSKIY, V.M.

Automatic control of thermal processes in an open-hearth furnace.  
Avtom.i prib. no.1:9-14 '59. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Electronic control) (Open-hearth furnaces)

SHUMILOV, K.A.; KOROTKEVICH, V.N.; MIKRYUKOV, B.G.; MELNICHUK, V.I.

Automatic control of the operation of blast furnaces with the  
help of electronic computers. Metallurg 10 no.6:3-5 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki.

ve V



KOCHO, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOROTKEVICH, V.N., inzh.

Investigating temperature conditions of molten ferrous  
metals. Met. i gosstroi. prom. no.4:64-66 JI-Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16111)  
1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskoy institut (for Kocho).  
2. Luganskoy filial Instituta avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR  
(for Korotkevich).

KOROTKEVICH, V.N., inzh.; FEDORETS, I.G., inzh.

Continuous control of cast-iron temperature in smelting  
furnaces. Mashinostroenie no.1:34-36 Ja-F '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Lugansky filial Instituta avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.  
(Smelting furnaces) (Thermostat)

KOROTKEVICH, V.S.

AKUMUSHKIN, I.I.; BARANOVA, Z.I.; BRODSKIY, K.A.; VIRKETIS, M.A.;  
VOLODGHEKO, N.I.; GALKIN, Yu.I.; GUR'YANOVA, Ye.F.; DOGEL'  
V.A.; D'YAKONOV, A.M.; ZEVINA, G.B.; IVANOV, A.V.; KIR'YANOVA,  
Ye S.; KOPYAKOVA, Z.Y.; KOLTUN, V.M.; KONZHUKOVA, Ye.D.;  
KOROTKEVICH, V.S.; KLYUGE, G.A.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K.;  
LOMAKINA, N.B.; NAUMOV, D.V.; PERGAMENT, T.S.; RISHETNYAK,  
V.V.; SAVEL'YEVA, T.S.; SKARLATO, O.A.; SOKOLOV, I.I.;  
STRELKOV, A.A.; TARASOV, N.I.; USHAKOV, P.V.; SHCHEDRINA, Z.G.  
YAKOVLEVA, A.M.; USHAKOV, P.V., obshchiy rukovoditel';  
PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, redaktor; STRELKOV, A.A. redaktor;  
BRODSKIY, K.A., redaktor; ARONS, R.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Atlas of invertebrates of the Far East seas of the U.S.S.R.]  
Atlas bespozvonochnykh dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR. Moskva,  
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1955. 240 p., 66 plates. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut.  
(Soviet Far East—Invertebrates)

KOROTKEVICH, V.S.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, redaktor; BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye.,  
redaktor; VINOGRADOV, B.S., redaktor; STRELKOV, A.A., redaktor; SHTAKEL'-  
BERG, A.A., redaktor

Pelagic nemertinea of the Far Eastern seas of the U.S.S.R. Opr.po  
faune no.58:3-131 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Direktor Zoologicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pav-  
lovskiy)

(Soviet Far East--Nemertinea)

KOROTKEVICH, V.S.

Pelagic nemertean of Far Eastern seas. Trudy probl.i tem.sov. no.6:  
42-45 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.  
(Soviet Far East--Nemertinea)

KOROTKEVICH, V.S., kand.biol.nauk

Population of waters in "cases" of the eastern Antarctic. Inform.  
biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.3:91-98 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.  
(Antarctic regions--Hydrobiology)

SOV/20-121-6-15/45

3(9)

AUTHORS:

Beklemishev, K. V., Korotkevich, V. S.

TITLE:

The Zooplankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic  
(Zooplankton Indiyaskogo sektora Antarktiki)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1009-1011  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The material for this paper was collected by the authors during the second voyage of the Morskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya (Naval Antarctic Expedition) on board the "OV" in the time from January to April 1957. This paper deals with the zooplankton collected south of the subantarctic convergence between 20 and 97° of eastern longitude. The majority of the stations was located more south than 60° southern latitude. The authors used 640 samples, 550 of which were quantitative, and they investigate the peculiarities of the biological seasons in the Antarctic plankton and the connection of its distribution with the distribution of the water masses, especially the connection of the fauna boundaries with the boundaries of the water masses, the influence of the structure of the Antarctic divergence on the

Card 1/3

The Zooplankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic

SOV/20-121-6-15/45

accumulations of the euphausiidae and the influence of an intermediary cold water mass on the vertical distribution of the zooplankton. The earliest spring state of the Antarctic zooplankton was found in the extreme south in the immediate neighborhood of the ice ( $69^{\circ}46'$  southern latitude,  $20^{\circ}19'$  eastern longitude, February 21). The authors then discuss a later spring state. The summer state of the plankton was found in the eastern part of the investigated region near  $59^{\circ}$  of southern latitude towards the end of January and in the western part (on the northern side of  $68^{\circ}$  southern latitude) towards the end of February. Much detailed information is then given. In the Antarctic, the copepodae have plenty of food until the beginning of the fourth copepoda stage. Great accumulations of *Euphausia superba* were found towards the North of Enderby Land. The Antarctic and the boreal *Calanus* have an essentially different vertical distribution. The boundary between the tropical and the anti-boreal regions at  $20^{\circ}$  eastern longitude had a very complicated structure. The boundary of the antiboreal and of the antarctic regions at  $20^{\circ}30'$  was, however, very sharp and it had a simple structure. At  $97^{\circ}$  of eastern longitude, its structure was somewhat more complicated. There are 7 references,

Card 2/3



The Zooplankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic SOV/20-121-6-15/45

5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Oceanography, AS USSR)  
Zoologicheskii Institut Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Zoological Institute, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 23, 1958, by A. A. Grigor'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1958

Card 3/3

SDV/20-122-4-10/57

3(9)

AUTHOR:

Korotkevich, V. S.

TITLE:

The Distribution of the Plankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic (Raspredeleniye planktona indijskogo sektora Antarktiki)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 578-581 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper deals with 779 samples which were collected by means of nets during the second voyage of the Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR (Complex Antarctic Expedition AS USSR) on board the Diesel-electric ship "Ob". These samples were collected by the author together with K. V. Beklemishev in the Indian Ocean during the time of from January 14, 1957 to April 19, 1957 at 125 stations from the layer 0 - 500 m. The plankton was collected and treated by the same methods as in the first voyage (1956). These investigations comprised the Antarctic, the southern temperate, and partially the tropical biographic regions; they were carried out in the period from the early biological spring to late fall. The antarctic region was investigated very

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## The Distribution of the Plankton of the Indian Sector of the Antarctic

thoroughly. The presence of *Calanus acutus*, *Calanus propinquus*, *Rhincalanus gigas*, *Metridia gerlachei*, *Euphausia superba* et al. is characteristic of this region. The first 3 species were more numerous than the other ones, and *Rhincalanus gigas* has the widest distribution. The author then names the species which are characteristic of the southern temperate region. The tropical region is characterized by a numerical scarcity and by a great variety in species of the plankton. In the boundary zones between the biogeographical regions, the above-mentioned species are mixed because of the intense vorticity of the water masses. The plankton is distributed more or less homogeneously in the water layer from 100 to 0 m. The maximum values of the plankton weight were found in the region between 60°30' and 66°33' south latitude and between 76° and 80° east longitude. The minimum weight of the plankton was observed in the region of ant-arctic divergence, in some places of the convergence regions, and also in the tropical region. The vertical distribution of the plankton was inhomogeneous. The greatest quantities of plankton were found in the superficial layer down to 50 m. In the deeper layers, plankton density decreases. In the period

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of biological spring, the stratification of the plankton was very distinct. The maximum development of the algal plankton was observed in the antarctic region in the period of biological spring. A rough investigation of the above-given observation data gave the following result: The biological mass of the nutritive plankton of the investigated region (especially of the antarctic region) is noticeably higher than that of the north-western part of the Pacific. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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